





## Soviet Sources Feel Polish Right Set Price Rises to Oust Gomulka

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—The departure of Polish Communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka was seen tonight by Communist sources here as the work of a hard-line faction in Mr. Gomulka's own party.

For the past several days these sources had been saying that the food price increases in Poland amounted to a provocation, with Mr. Gomulka's ouster in mind.

It was thought the Polish hard-liners, who resented the liberalization Mr. Gomulka had permitted since 1956, ordained the price increases to prompt the kind of public reaction which rocked Gdansk and other coastal cities last week.

The sources, with close knowledge of Polish affairs, reasoned that any riots sparked could be used in one of two ways against Mr. Gomulka—to demonstrate his "unpopularity" or to show he had lost his capacity to lead.

If this analysis is valid, it would tend to coincide with a trend of conservatism and ideological obduracy developing in the Soviet Union.

### 'Honest Workers' Cited

PARIS, Dec. 20 (NTT)—The French Communist newspaper "Humanite" said yesterday that "honest workers" took part in last week's demonstrations in Poland and that shortcomings of the Polish authorities were to blame.

A front-page editorial signed by Sienne Fajon, the editor and member of the party's Political Bureau, was its first official comment on the bloody events. In its tone, it followed the French party line on the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, by at once criticizing the event and seeking to close the discussion.

To avoid offending the hard-line "Stalinist" element, Mr. Fajon disavowed any intent to bear judgment or criticism of the policy, action or methods of another Com-

munist party and held it natural that "adventurers and reactionaries should provoke troubles in a Socialist country."

"Much more serious and worrisome," he said, "is the fact that a number of honest workers in several Polish cities have been led to participate in the demonstrations of these last days. This then is a matter of real social and political difficulties."

Mr. Fajon said that these difficulties may stem in part from Poland's backwardness and war-time ravages, but he continued:

"It is nevertheless true that a quarter of a century after the elim-

ination of the capitalist system and of feudal vestiges, what has happened would be inexplicable to one who denied any error or inadequacy in the management of the economy, in the relations of the party and the state with the popular masses and in the functioning of socialist democracy."

### March in London

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—About 1,200 angry Poles marched on the Polish Embassy in London today to protest against brutality by security forces in repressing the riots in Poland.

Seven demonstrators were arrested as the protesters tried to carry a cardboard coffin into the embassy.

Led by the Association of Polish Students and Graduates in Exile, the crowd sang Polish songs and hymns and chanted slogans as they confronted the police lines. They waved Polish flags and banners reading "Death to Communism."

Two demonstrators were permitted to fasten a list of demands and protests to the embassy door.

### Youths Battle in Italy

ROME, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—A march by about 1,000 Italian neo-fascist youths in sympathy with the recent disturbances in Poland ended in a battle with left-wing students here yesterday.

As the marchers entered Rome's University City, they were confronted by groups of extreme left-wing students. Two rockets fired by the demonstrators from a flare pistol narrowly missed students jeering from a window.

The left-wingers answered by pelting the demonstrators with chairs, tables and lecture hall fittings from upstairs windows and the neo-fascists responded with volleys of sticks and stones.

### Scuffles in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Demonstrators protesting the suppression of the riots in Poland broke through police lines today in an attempt to storm the Soviet United Nations mission in mid-Manhattan.

Police contained the rush after a brief scuffle, and none of the demonstrators reached the Soviet mission. There was no immediate report of injuries or arrests.

## France Sells Arms to Ecuador And Colombia

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—France has agreed to sell 18 Mirage-5 attack aircraft to Colombia and a number of tanks and anti-guerrilla armored cars to Ecuador, French officials said yesterday.

They said 96 Colombian pilots would start arriving in France early in the new year for training aboard the aircraft.

Colombia and Ecuador thus became the fourth and fifth Latin American nations to buy French arms. They followed Peru, Argentina and Brazil, the officials said.

### U.S. Ups Vietnamese Pay

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The U.S. Embassy here today announced a pay increase averaging 11 percent for the 113,000 Vietnamese employed by the U.S. government and its contractors.

The resultant picture is one of violence, widespread discontent and to northern port areas, which sprang from deep-rooted bitterness of Polish workers.

Government authorities have not given any indication of the death toll since Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz said Thursday night that up to 20 persons had died and hundreds had been injured.

Scattered reports from abroad, probably exaggerated, put the death toll as high as 300. Indications here are that the toll is likely to surpass the 53 killed in the Poznan riots of 1956.

The charge by the Polish government that young men, characterized as "hooligans," played a major role in the fighting seems borne out by many reports.

But Polish workers have been involved in all the major clashes, and in some areas their decision to demonstrate openly followed dissatisfaction over wage-policy negotiations.

The Polish government, similarly, has not ignored this aspect of the crisis. Editorials and radio commentaries have acknowledged that legitimate grievances must now be solved in quiet discussions.

### Peking, Moscow Sign Pact

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced today that Russia had signed a protocol with China governing border rivers where Soviet and Chinese troops fought last year. In a seven-line dispatch, Tass revealed the signing but disclosed no details.

### Daley Seeks 5th Term

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mayor Richard J. Daley, who has served four consecutive four-year terms, has announced that he will seek a fifth term.



UNDERGROUND MUSIC—The Cresswell Colliery Welfare Band plays Christmas music to miners down the pit at the mine in Derbyshire, England. The concert, which was the band's first beneath the surface, lasted for nearly two hours.

## Gomulka Out In Shakeup of Polish Party

(Continued from Page 1)

economic plan for the next year and for the whole five-year period. "We must undertake work on mapping out such plans, making such changes and reforms which will ensure a dynamic and at the same time harmonious development of our fatherland."

He said the new government would consider it an "iron rule" to maintain "wide consultation with the working class and the intelligentsia."

"The recent events," he said, "have reminded us in a painful manner of the basic truth that the party must always maintain a close link with the working class and the nation, that it not be allowed to lose the common language with the working people."

This seemed to point to the reason for Mr. Gomulka's replacement: that his government has lost contact with the national mood. The timing of recent price increases just before Christmas, the incident that touched off the riots indicated this to many observers.

"For the solution of these important problems," Mr. Giersek said, "we are turning to workers, the intelligentsia, to people of science, to all professions."

Polish authorities, meanwhile, apparently have contained five days of food-price riots, remained confronted with widespread economic discontent.

There were indications that many workers remained on strike in the Baltic ports hit hardest by the riots. One report said there was a general strike in Szczecin.

The anti-government clashes that flared in several cities throughout the week appeared to have been completely subdued, although their toll remains beyond assessment.

Newsman in Warsaw, barred from the crisis areas, have been seeking to compare reports from abroad with accounts filtering into the capital.

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## Red Rockets Fall on Saigon; U.S. Loses 3 'Copters, F-4

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States lost four aircraft as the Viet Cong marked yesterday's anniversary of the start of the Indochina war with two rocket attacks on American troops and the first rocket assault on Saigon in a month and a half.

Allied battlefield communiques covering the last 24 hours claimed 99 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed in eight clashes ranging from the U Minh Forest deep in the Mekong delta to the far northwestern quarter of South Vietnam near the Laotian border.

A U.S. command communiqué listed five Americans killed and 25 wounded in ground actions yesterday.

Additional Americans were killed and wounded in a 40-round mortar barrage against troops of the 101st Airborne Division in night bivouacs northwest of Da Nang.

The U.S. command, revealing the loss of the four aircraft, said today that they included an Air Force supersonic jet fighter-bomber, shot down yesterday over the Plaine des Jarres in north-central Laos.

The two men aboard were rescued. The three other aircraft were helicopters which crashed in scattered sections of South Vietnam yesterday. Four men were killed.

Fifteen American aircraft were lost in Indochina last week, one of the heaviest tolls in recent weeks. All told, the United States has lost 7,397 aircraft in Indochina in a decade of fighting, including nearly 500 over Laos.

The U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter-bomber was on a mission over the Plaine des Jarres supporting Laotian ground forces when it was hit yesterday afternoon. The two crewmen parachuted from the crippled jet and were recovered by a rescue helicopter. They were in good condition.

A big Marine C-64 helicopter burst into flames, crashed and was destroyed 25 miles south of Da Nang. The other 155 miles northwest of Saigon. The four crewmen aboard the two helicopters were killed.

Several Americans were killed and wounded in yesterday's two rocket attacks. The precise number was not disclosed.

Heavy gunners slammed up to 40 rounds of mortar shells into the night bivouacs of paratroopers from the U.S. 101st Airborne Division 19 miles northwest of Da Nang, where all the casualties occurred. The other attack caused no casualties or damage.

Six Vietnamese civilians were killed and eight wounded by two 100-pound missiles that came down in Saigon. Most of the victims were children. Four other youths were wounded by a bomb that damaged a Saigon Vietnamese-language newspaper plant.

War in Cambodia  
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Guerrillas today stepped up their attacks on Cambodia's rice-lined highway from the western province of Battambang, burning civilian cars and hitting a government outpost 125 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, the high command announced.

A guerrilla force of unknown size was reported to have been sighted near the outpost.

Malfatti Is Wed  
ORBITELLO, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP)—Francesco Maria Malfatti, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, and the Marquise Francescine Spinola were married yesterday in an ancient private chapel near this resort.

Premier Emilio Colombo and Senate Chairman Amintore Fanfani were witnesses.

When the plane landed, the passengers and some of the crew got off and Tulsa police officer Don Eker got on Mr. Eker said he found Mr. Dennis standing in the plane's washroom with a wet cloth in his hand. He reported Mr. Dennis was taken quietly into custody.

Hijack Foiled  
AT TULSA AIRPORT  
TULSA, Okla., Dec. 20 (UPI)—A passenger on a Continental Airlines jetliner attempted to hijack the flight last night but was captured when the plane landed to let passengers get off at Tulsa International Airport.

The would-be hijacker was identified as Carlos Dennis, 36, an Okmulgee State Technical College student from Brooklyn, N.Y.

FBI agents said the plane was over Oklahoma when Mr. Dennis handed a note to the stewardess. The note said in part, "I have a gun in my hand. We're going to Cuba."

When the plane landed, the passengers and some of the crew got off and Tulsa police officer Don Eker got on Mr. Eker said he found Mr. Dennis standing in the plane's washroom with a wet cloth in his hand. He reported Mr. Dennis was taken quietly into custody.

There is growing resentment over the fact that Okinawan courts have no jurisdiction over Americans in criminal cases, even when the offense takes place during off-duty hours, as in the Tokumatsu case.

The Okinawa government, headed by chief executive Yara, has repeatedly asked the American command to take jurisdiction over the American stand, which was captured by Tokyo also. Jurisdiction cannot be until reversion takes place. Kona, a city of 66,000, is almost entirely run by American military and civilian officials. Police so far do not have jurisdiction over the island.

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## U.S. Declares 2 Jews Seek To Quit Russia Are American Citizens

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NTT)—The State Department announced yesterday that Leonid Rigerman and his mother, Mrs. Esther Michael-Rigerman, are both legally "native born" U.S. citizens.

Mr. Rigerman, a physicist, and his mother, who was born in Brooklyn, are residents of Moscow. Since applying at the U.S. Embassy there in early September to re-establish proof of their citizenship they have been repeatedly harassed by Soviet police.

Mr. Rigerman has been jailed for a week and neither he nor his mother have been allowed to return to the embassy. Mr. Rigerman, 30, has been active in seeking permission for Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Robert W. Becker, a State Department spokesman, said yesterday that "on the basis of information supplied by Mrs. Esther Michael-Rigerman and Leonid Rigerman it has been decided" that Mrs. Michael-Rigerman is a U.S. citizen and that Leonid Rigerman acquired U.S. citizenship at birth.

Mr. Becker added that the government "regards both of them as U.S. citizens" and that their application for registry as U.S. citizens at the registry in the American Embassy in Moscow is "consequently approved."

Officials noted that the Soviet government has repeatedly rejected U.S. diplomatic suggestions that the Rigermans are American citizens and insists that they are Soviet citizens. Since both are residents of the Soviet Union, officials said, they will have to obtain exit permits to leave Soviet territory—a prospect that appears highly unlikely.

"We will assist them in a reasonable and appropriate manner," one official said. "If that is their desire." He declined to speculate what the U.S. position might be were the Rigermans to enter the U.S. Embassy.

He arrived in Turkey after spending time at the Institute for Physics in Kiev.

Dr. Holman said the attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow told him he was scientist expelled from the U.S.S.R.

On Dec. 14 Dr. Holman, 34, of N.J., was in Kiev as an exchange program at the Institute for Physics in Kiev.

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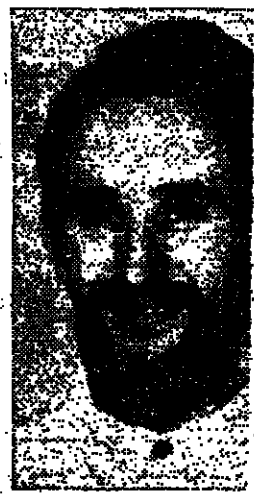
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Leonid Rigerman

## U.S. Phys Is Expelled From Russia

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### A technical strip-tease performance

nothing is hidden from you any more. There is no dial to cover up the inner beauty of our superbly handcrafted Swiss movements. Be different, own an exclusive Open Heart. Available in Switzerland, from US-\$42.00, under the brands Vulcain and Revue at all leading jewellers and at Bucherer's. For nearest dealer in other countries apply to Vulcain-Revue Factories, La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland). Also ask to see the world-famous Vulcain Cricket alarm wrist watch.



## That's right. You're heading in the right direction.

You won't find many places like the Airport's Shopping Center. It is quite unique, especially if you're in a hurry... All you need... everything you've ever thought of buying is conveniently located at your fingertips.

Gifts for personal and business acquaintances on arrival... Souvenirs to take home when you leave... all within a 100-yard radius (and don't forget, on your way home, you can buy tax-free: quite a saving, n'est-ce pas?).

Perfumes, Soaps, Leather goods, Jewellery and Watches, Confectionery, Cakes, Tobacco, Newspapers and Magazines, Records, Radios, Cameras, Toys, Antiques, Fashion Accessories, Souvenirs... and at your service! Bars, Restaurants, Movie Theater, Games room for relaxation, Passenger Insurance, Hair-dresser, Self Drive Cars: Hertz, Avis, Europcar, Meglans.

AEROPORT DE PARIS

Direction de l'Exploitation - Service Commerces - Bâtiment 103 - Aéroport d'Orly-94



This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, pure air, superb hotels and restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with nightclub, concerts and roulette... plus year-round sunshine! Let us tell you more... Estoril de Portugal, Estoril, Portugal.

Estoril de Portugal, Estoril, Portugal.



## Cambodia Compromise Near

## Senate Refuses to End Filibuster to Bar SST

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—The Senate refused to end the filibuster to the super-sound transonic transport, but appeared to be solving the Cambodia issue, a move that has held up the defense and foreign

developing compromise on the issue was capped by late yesterday from Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, who said: "The administration's policies and in Cambodia in no way with language of the used Cambodia aid and bill barring use of any funds to finance action of U. S. ground forces in Cambodia."

Mr. Church said the letter "has been by the highest authority of U.S. policy in Cambodia in no way with language of the used Cambodia aid and bill barring use of any funds to finance action of U. S. ground forces in Cambodia."

## tile Lobby Agreed to Kill an Accord

Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—

An agreement or near-

between the United

Japanese governments

to restrict import quotas

rejected by American

Sen. Walter P.

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MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis as she was photographed in New York Thursday night while attending the play "Hair." At right is Caroline Kennedy, 13, daughter of Mrs. Onassis and the late President Kennedy, who presents a similar appearance in a photograph taken Friday as she was leaving a N.Y. museum.

## 26 Fetuses Born Alive in N.Y. During Abortions

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—

Since the nation's most liberal

abortion law went into

effect on July 1 in New York,

26 fetuses have been born

alive and one has survived.

Dr. Jean Fakier, the city's

director of maternity and

newborn services, said Friday

that the surviving child is now

4 months old and is up for

adoption. Dr. Fakier said the

mother appeared to have been

beyond the 24-week maximum

pregnancy period prescribed by

law.

Bernard Hirsch, head of the

American Medical Association's

legal department in Chicago,

said that his organization was

"violently opposed" to abortion

in advanced stages of preg-

nancy. He said that the AMA

was opposed to abortions after

12 or 14 weeks and opposed

New York's limit of 24 weeks.

The report was made by a

committee of the American

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## 300 Exposed to Radioactivity In U.S. A-Test Are Unharmful

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., Dec. 20

(UPI).—A spokesman for the

Atomic Energy Commission said

yesterday that 300 men exposed to

radiation particles from spillage of

an underground nuclear blast will

be allowed to go back to work and

are in no danger of radiation

sickness.

The workers at this desert test

site were exposed to the radiation

Friday when a plume of grayish

radioactive dust erupted some 8,000

feet into the air immediately after

the nuclear-weapon test, code-

named "Rancho." A total of

500 workers were evacuated from

the test site after it was estab-

lished that many of them had been

exposed to the dust.

Normal safety precautions were

taken—contaminated clothing was

removed and the men were hurried

through showers. But according

to the spokesman, "none received

more than what one would get

from a regular set of chest X-rays."

The cloud which rose from the

900-foot-deep shaft was described

as resembling a "mushroom" by

the wife of one worker. It started

drifting north beyond the bounda-

ries of the huge test area in the

desert across a sparsely populated

area.

Cloud Clearing

By nightfall Friday the cloud

was dissipating, the AEC said. It

said that low levels of radioactivity

were measurable over central Utah

but that they were minor and could

be detected only by "sensitive in-

struments."

By midday yesterday, traces of

the radioactive dust had been

found 70 to 80 miles away, near

the desert community of Warm

Springs east of Tonopah, Nev.

Spokesmen said no radiation had

been reported in California.

The area immediately adjacent

to "ground zero" where the blast

took place, will be sealed off until

later this week, they said.

Not Reassured

MERCURY, Nev., Dec. 20 (Reu-

ters).—The AEC said the radioac-

tive cloud never reached unhealthy

levels outside the test range, but

residents of the sparsely populated

region were not reassured.

"We don't really believe the gov-

ernment boys when they tell us

there ain't no danger," one man

said. "If there were no danger

why did they evacuate those fel-

lows from the site? They were no

closer than we are."

Some cowboys in the Sand

Spring Valley have moved out to

avoid the cloud, saying an earlier

leak from the test range blistered

their faces painfully.

The leak was the second recorded

this week. A small seepage oc-

curred Wednesday.

## Russia, China Bid to Break U.S. A-Ring Seen in Senate

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—

The Soviet Union and Communist

China are bound to try "to break

out of the nuclear ring that has

been thrown around them" by the

United States, a Senate subcom-

mittee report said today.

U.S. concern about possible use

of Cuba as a base for Russian

nuclear submarines illustrates the

problem, said Sen. Stuart Syming-

ton, D., Mo., chairman of the For-

eign Relations subcommittee on

U.S. commitments abroad.

"People have a right to ask

why we get so upset about the

Soviets putting something... in a

country 150 miles away (at Cien-

fuegos, Cuba)," said Sen. Syming-

ton, "while at the same time we

are putting nuclear weapons in

third countries much closer to the

Soviet Union."

The Symington subcommittee

said in a formal report that in

most countries over the past few

years the overall level or number

of the (U.S. nuclear) warheads

maintained has increased... During

this period, the nuclear superi-

ority of the United States, which

enabled it to support its will with

power, the report noted, has been

disappearing.

"Sauce for Goats"

Now, Sen. Symington told news-

men, the United States must face

the fact that "what is sauce for

the goose is sauce for the gander."

"Should the Soviet Union or

Communist China seek parity in

the placement of tactical nuclear

weapons to the point where one of

them even approached the world-

wide posture which the United

States has today," said the sub-

committee report, "we could face

an international crisis comparable

to that of the Cuban missile crisis

of 1962.

"We must assume that the So-

viets, as they view our placement

of tactical nuclear weapons in coun-

tries far closer to their borders

than Cuba is to ours, will seek to

break out of the nuclear ring that

has been drawn around them."

The executive branch was accused

of drawing "a veil of secrecy" over

the subcommittee's attempts to ex-

plore the foreign policy conse-

quences of U.S. tactical nuclear

deployments.

The report charged that the

degree of secrecy the Nixon admin-

istration imposed on the subcom-

mittee was "obviously absurd."

The subcommittee, which is deman-

ding to cover up questionable pol-

icy and practices... While the executive branch "re-

fused to cooperate with the sub-

committee," the report said, "there

is some indication the administra-

tion itself is now reviewing the

placement abroad of U.S. tactical

nuclear weapons." These findings highlighted

a summary report on the subcom-

mittee's special 22-month investi-

gation of U.S. security agreements

and commitments abroad. The

subcommittee, which is deman-

ding to cover up questionable pol-

icy and practices... While the executive branch "re-

fused to cooperate with the sub-

committee," the report said, "there

is some indication the administra-







## Spying on Politicians

### Army Says Intelligence Work a Threat to U.S. Liberties

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Army International Intelligence Command, which has been charged with intelligence operations aimed at the United States, said today that collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties.

The command, which is headed by Gen. Joseph A. McChristian, said that the collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties. The command, which is headed by Gen. Joseph A. McChristian, said that the collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties.

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### Asks UN Help in New Threat

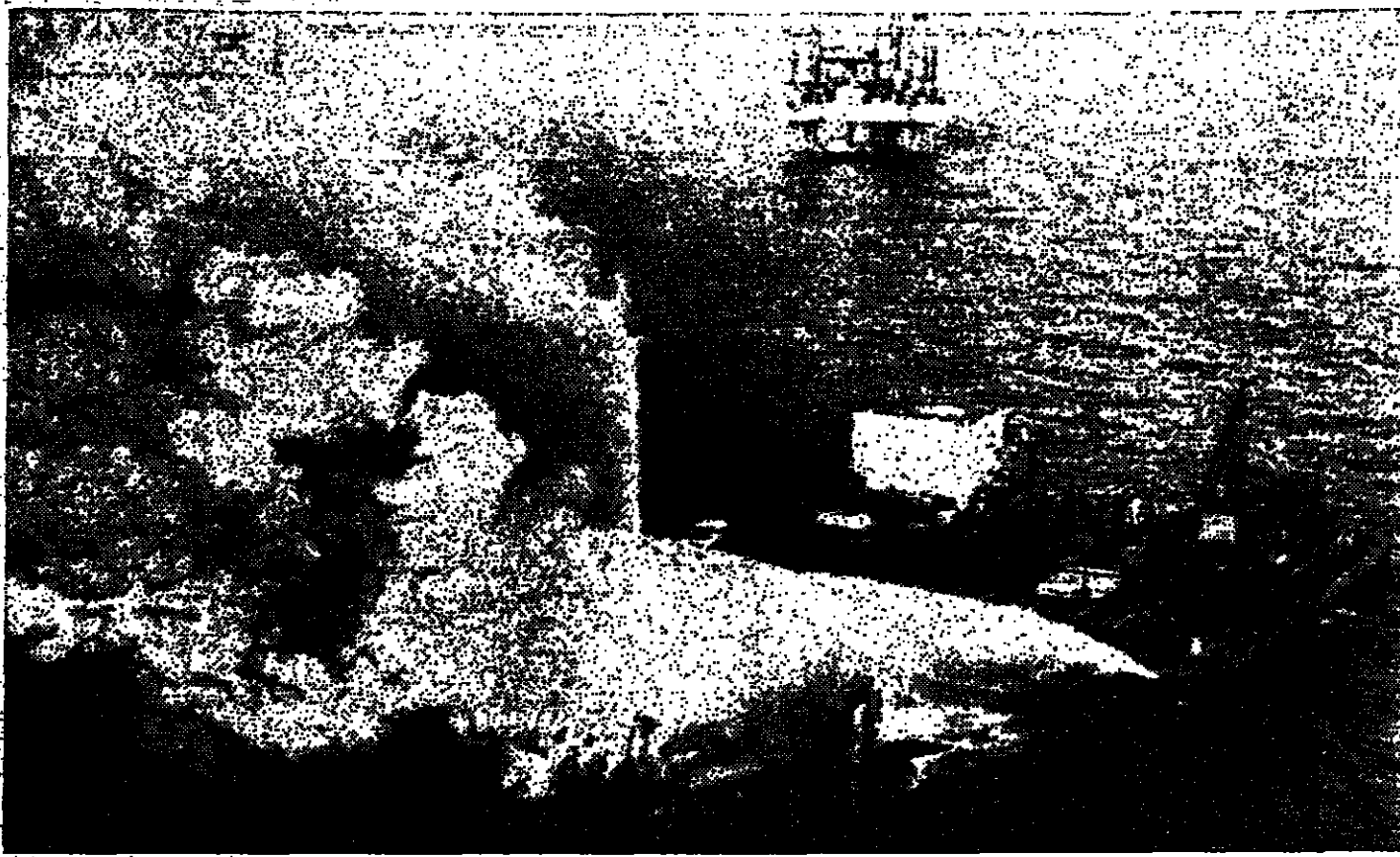
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Army Intelligence Command, which is headed by Gen. Joseph A. McChristian, said that the collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties. The command, which is headed by Gen. Joseph A. McChristian, said that the collection of intelligence data on civilians is a threat to U.S. liberties.

### Bars Maheu Bid to Stay Hughes' Chief in Nevada

By Robert A. Wright

RENO, Nev., Dec. 20 (NYT).—A statement released by the board of directors of Hughes Tool Co. today said that the company does not contemplate the sale of any of its Nevada hotels and casinos. No immediate changes in key personnel are anticipated as a result of Mr. Maheu's ouster.

Mr. Maheu has conceded that he has never met Mr. Hughes face-to-face, and received all instructions either by phone or written messages conveyed by five special assistants, the only men known to have had personal contact with the billionaire.



STILL BURNING—Two pumping barges keep a steady stream of water on the Shell Oil Co. drilling platform, which has been burning ten miles off Louisiana since an explosion, Dec. 1, killed four men. In the background is another drilling rig moved into the area to drill a relief well in an effort to shut off oil feeding the fire.

### Papadopoulos Dashes Hopes For Greek Democracy in 1971

ATHENS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—There will be no return to democratic rule in Greece in the coming year, nor the restoration of civil liberties, although political prisoners are to be released in the near future, Greek Premier George Papadopoulos said in his annual state-of-the-nation address last night.

Mr. Papadopoulos also warned both the people and his former colleagues in the revolutionary committee—which seized power in April, 1967—that he alone would decide when the moment had come to implement the new constitution.

He promised to release 300 of them, including all 20 women prisoners, by the end of this month and the remaining 940 men by next April, provided peace and order prevail.

Diplomatic circles here said that Mr. Papadopoulos had been under pressure by some of his former colleagues in the junta recently to delay the procedures for a return to democratic rule.

### Italian Newsmen Win Large Pay Increases

ROME, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Italian newsmen won stable salary raises, a five-day work week and a measure of participation in management affairs today.

### Quebec Vetoes De Gaulle Tribute

QUEBEC, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Quebec State Legislature has rejected a proposal that Montreal's new international airport should be named in honor of the late French President Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Papadopoulos also warned both the people and his former colleagues in the revolutionary committee—which seized power in April, 1967—that he alone would decide when the moment had come to implement the new constitution.

### Greece Convicts 5 Americans For Smuggling of Hashish

HERAKLION, Crete, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Five Americans who fought a gun battle with Lebanese security men and dodged British and Lebanese fighters in a desperate air chase across the eastern Mediterranean were convicted and sentenced to maximum prison terms today for smuggling hashish worth about \$5.5 million into Greece.

The five—John Moore, 50; Philip Amos, 28, from Sacramento; Kenneth Connel, 28, Davis Mantell, 30, both from San Francisco, and Robert Black, 29, from Chicago—were arrested last August when their twin-engine Convair-340 put down here to refuel.

Three judges found all five men guilty after a three-day trial here. Moore, Amos, Connel and Black were given ten-year sentences while Mantell was given nine years.

### Park Names Paik S. Korea Premier In Cabinet Shuffle

SEOUL, South Korea, Dec. 20 (NYT).—President Chung Hae Park accepted yesterday the resignation of Premier Chung Il Kwon and appointed Paik Doo Chin, a former premier, to succeed him.

### Egypt Sends Key Delegates To Moscow

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Vice-President Ali Sabry and other high Egyptian officials flew to Moscow today for a week of top-level talks with the Soviet leaders.

The talks are expected to involve short-range issues of war or peace after the Suez Canal cease-fire expires Feb. 5, and long-range questions of economic and political relations.

Before their departure, a Soviet Communist party delegation here joined Egyptians in demanding a timetable for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands. The Soviet delegation is headed by Boris Ponomarev, a secretary of the Soviet party.

### Boat Hijacker Back In U.S., Jailed

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Alvin L. Glatowski, 31, of Long Beach, Calif., one of the hijackers of an American munitions ship bound for Thailand nine months ago, was returned here yesterday.

### Italian Senator Dies

ANCONA, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP).—Christian Democratic Sen. Aristide Merloni, 73, died yesterday in a traffic accident. Police said a car driven by Sen. Merloni collided head-on with another automobile near this central Italian town.

### Vatican Agency, Moslems Agree To Regular Talks

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Moslems and Roman Catholics have agreed to establish regular consultations at a high level to promote better understanding between the two religions and to work together toward peace and justice in the world.

In a communiqué signed by Cardinal Marella and Tewfik Owaida, secretary-general of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, it was agreed that leaders of the two religions would "consult regularly on questions regarding social, cultural and spiritual relations between Moslems and Christians."

### Carol Singing Banned

SINGAPORE, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Moslem state government in Malaysia has banned carol singing after exchanges of bitter charges and countercharges by the Christian and Moslem communities, a newspaper reported today.

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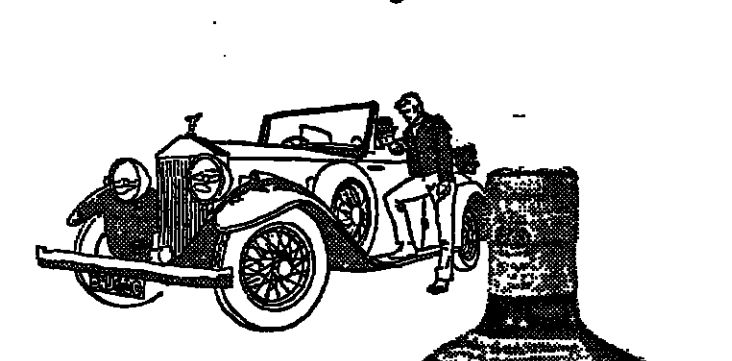
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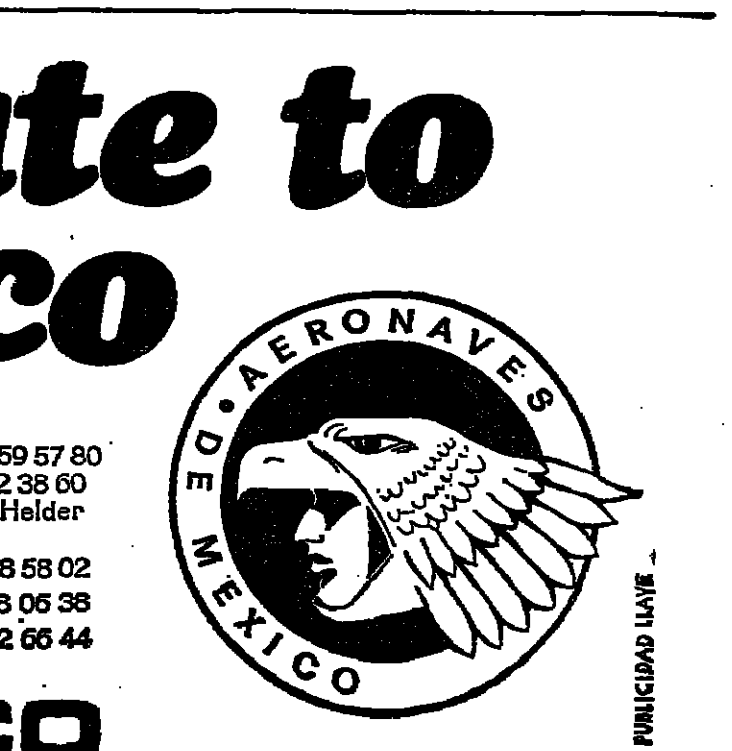


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Blast damage at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. A 33-year-old physicist working late in the Army Mathematics Research Center was killed by the explosion on Aug. 4. Four young men have been accused of the bombing.

## Bombings Found Alienating Radicals, Her Students on Campuses in U.S.

s E. Kneeland (NYT).—them to bomb it. And then they said, 'My ew it up.' A dark-haired girl, blue jeans and a top, paused, her art, confused. Most it or nine other als casually sur- pitchers of beer reasy remains of and french fries in m of the Plaza, a 7, bar and restaur- windswept blocks state capitol in is, nodded under-

were members of Kaleidoscope, an weekly that, like others around the 1 printed, instruct- bombs and had thorted militants to

### Alienated

New York Times, in several weeks cross much of the determined that the mbing by such e Weathermen is rge numbers of l many college would be potential the movement. If are trying to rally their cause, they seem to be failing: the harsh repres- militants say ng to face to lure side in a struggle overment.

spuses and among s, there is a feel- ibility—a sense ers are wrong and be chance for any ical change, ac- y a deeply em- pathy with their is, even while they the tactic, under- ners' rationaliza- r acts are neces- sation to "repres- and that the f property is not violence can be nly against people. fting in Vietnam.

### ence Noted

dly members and e general public, to be a similar for somewhat dit- The radical left

has almost always warned the occupants of a building that was to be bombed and they have usually timed explosives to go off when there was a minimum chance of hurting anyone. While many persons are distressed by the bombings, few seem fright- ened or angered to the point of supporting repressive mea- sures.

Some views were encountered frequently around the country: "Bombings are suicidal and are not bringing any change ex- cept an increase in repression," said Harvey Cravinsky, long active in radical movement in Detroit. "Blowing up the CIA building will not bring home the troops."

Most radicals are not fol- lowing the Weathermen, Mr. Or- shinsky added, but once a bomber is caught and charged with conspiracy, radicals and other youths will support him. "They identify," he explained. "You show support for victims of oppression. They become heroes because they fought the law. Many would rather be- nardine Dohrn or Angela Davis." Miss Dohrn is a Weatherman leader who is on the FBI's "most-wanted" list. Miss Davis is a black militant who is want- ed in California to face charges in connection with an abortive attempt to free prisoners last August in which a trial judge and three other persons were killed.

"The Weathermen personify the frustrations of the radical movement now," said Michael Charney, a 20-year-old history major who is a spokesman for the Oberlin Radical Coalition. "They show a contempt for the people of the United States." "What they're really saying is that you can't organize a mass movement in the United States for a revolution so they're resorting to terrorism. It's dangerous for the whole radical movement, because the reaction of the average American is that all radicals are bombers."

### Indifference Best

Sitting at the counter in Johnny's Restaurant near Wayne State University in Detroit, Bruce Horn, 18, a freshman, said: "I just don't like what both sides are doing—the Weather- men or the government. I guess being indifferent is the best way. I myself can't suggest any ideas on how to solve things. Everyone should mind his own business. That would be the best way if it was pos- sible." And Herman Bates, a West- chester, N. Y., conservative who worked in Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign in 1964, declared of the bombings: "People don't like them. But they're not outraged. They're just annoyed." Most persons who have stud-

ied radical groups agree that political bombings are the desper- ate acts of a weakened movement that has not attract- ed a mass following.

One reason for the bombers' failure to win many followers is that most radicals, college students and other segments of the youth culture, are steeped in the nonviolent traditions of the civil rights and peace move- ments.

They sincerely deplore the possibility of killing or maiming innocent persons. And while many sympathize with the frustrations and the goals of the extremists and would will- ingly shelter them from the police, they consider their tac- tics "adventuristic" and "coun- ter-productive," inviting un- wanted repression and scaring away potential supporters.

Moreover, the bombings have brought no heavy repression that would sharply polarize the country. The federal government and some states have tightened up their laws on the sale, use and transportation of explosives. The FBI has stepped up its ef- forts to find suspected bombers. The police departments of many cities have increased the size of their bomb squads, partly because of the soaring number of threats that must be check- ed out. But there have been no mass arrests and the public has shown no appetite for witch hunts.

Still, the bombings go on with what most experts agree is a rapidly increasing frequency and intensity in the last few years. A lack of national records, ex- cept for recent months, makes comparisons almost impos- sible with earlier periods when vi- olence swept the country and bombings were in vogue.

However, the bomb section of the New York Police Depart- ment has kept thorough records for a number of years. These present a startling picture of the rise in incidence. In 1961, the section handled 722 cases; in 1968, it had 1,011 cases; in 1969, cases rose to 3,192. As of the second week of November of this year, they totaled 2,745. In bomb squad parlance, every duty members are called upon to perform is a "case." This ranges from checking out anonymous false telephoned threats to defusing bombs and incendiary devices to searching a building that a dignitary is to visit.

Almost anyone in government or out who speaks of bombings these days is talking or think- ing about the Weathermen or other radical leftists. This is partly because they have sought publicity, partly because their targets have been military, po- lice, government or industrial establishments and partly be- cause the FBI has placed several militants on its "most-wanted" list.

However, they have laid claim to relatively few of the total number of bombings and a care- ful perusal of any of the various lists of explosions in the nation would indicate that there are a great many other types of bom- bers abroad in the land.

In fact, the experts say that bombers are a diverse group, embracing the radical left, the radical right, black militants, racketeers, persons involved in labor disputes, immigrants, such as Cubans, who have a griev- ance against the present gov- ernment in their homeland, and the mentally ill who have a grudge against society.

Still, there is little doubt that disenchanted young leftists have contributed significantly to the bombing totals.

A Justice Department official in Washington, admittedly guessing, put the number of Weathermen at fewer than 500. These, he noted with some chagrin, are scattered around the nation in groups of three or four, making infiltration by informers or the FBI almost im- possible.

The young radicals are any- thing but structured and most law enforcement officials do not see their bombings as a na- tional conspiracy in any but the loosest sense—small groups with similar aims spread across the country.

### Hard to Identify

Are they Weathermen? Or freelance radicals? Or young- sters out for excitement? What is a Weatherman? Anyone who says he is? There are no cards to carry, dues to pay. Any per- son or group can choose a ro- mantic name from the youth culture and expound some revo- lutionary ideals.

Instructions for making bombs and carrying on guerrilla war- fare are easily available from the underground press, libraries or from any number of radical groups that insist that they do not take part in such actions themselves.

A young woman social work- er in Columbus, Ohio, who was active in demonstrations last spring at Ohio State Universi- ty, explained the attraction for at least some of the bombers. "There's a crisis in the move- ment," she said. "Things have split apart and many people are tired. There's a lot of at- traction when a few people can blow up a building and do mil- lions of dollars in damage and the news media carry [it] all over the country. Then the people can slip underground, look at each other and say, 'Ha, Ha.'"

"There is a romantic thing about it. You can be the revolu- tionary for a day but not really get involved. Like you and your girl going around blowing up bridges. It gives you a feeling that you're doing something."

## Que Trial Is a Shadow to U.S. Descendants

my Ripley o, Dec. 30 (NYT). nual Shepherders ly yesterday and hit—but then, it for the 12,000 ive around Boise. unt, relaxed, con- so talkative they drowned out the e hand if they id of dancing, 600 Basque descent through the eve- fard-Gras Dance i Ninth Street.

ing war cry was nally over the s. Much wine and disposed of, but roice shouted out que nationalism: "or 'Up with the

television screens rs are filled with sent, demonstra- in the Basque pain, nationalism low here in the settlement in the recurrent, not a matter of con-

cern, not action. It is divorced from the fabric of daily life which the Basques live here with a remarkable zest.

At the Shepherders Ball there were no patriotic speeches, no moments of silent prayer, no ringing declarations, or even looks of grave concern at the plight of the people in Spain.

In Burgos, Spain, 16 alleged members to the Basque na- tionalist guerrilla group, called by the initials ETA, have been tried by a military court-mar- tial for the August, 1968, mur- der of Meliton Manzanas, chief of political police in San Sebas- tian. The judges are still delib- erating over the case.

"None of these people con- done the ETA group," said Pete T. Cenarrusa, a Basque who was just re-elected sec- retary of state for Idaho.

"They understand why the action was taken but they would choose other methods to bring about change."

"But they understand, too, when people are under so much pressure that their backs are against the wall."

Ucan, a Basque and the son of a shepherd.

Gov. Laxalt and Gov. Don Samuelson, of Idaho, sent a telegram to Generalissimo Francisco Franco requesting a fair trial with due process of law for those facing murder charges.

Except for some letters to senators and congressmen, the telegram has been about the extent of action in Idaho.

"We have tried to send let- ters, but what can you do?" asked Mrs. Epepe Alegria, who has a one-hour Basque lan- guage program every Sunday over radio station KBOI.

"Spain is a dictatorship, so you watch from afar." The Rev. Santos Recalde, pastor of Sacred Hearts Church, in Parma, came to the United States ten years ago and has been organizing Mexican farm workers in Idaho.

"It is tragic what is going on," he said of the American Basque reaction to the events in Spain. There is no action in a united way.

"There is tremendous spirit. Basques will do anything and do it well. But the problem is waking up people in a profound

sense, not in a surface, folklore way.

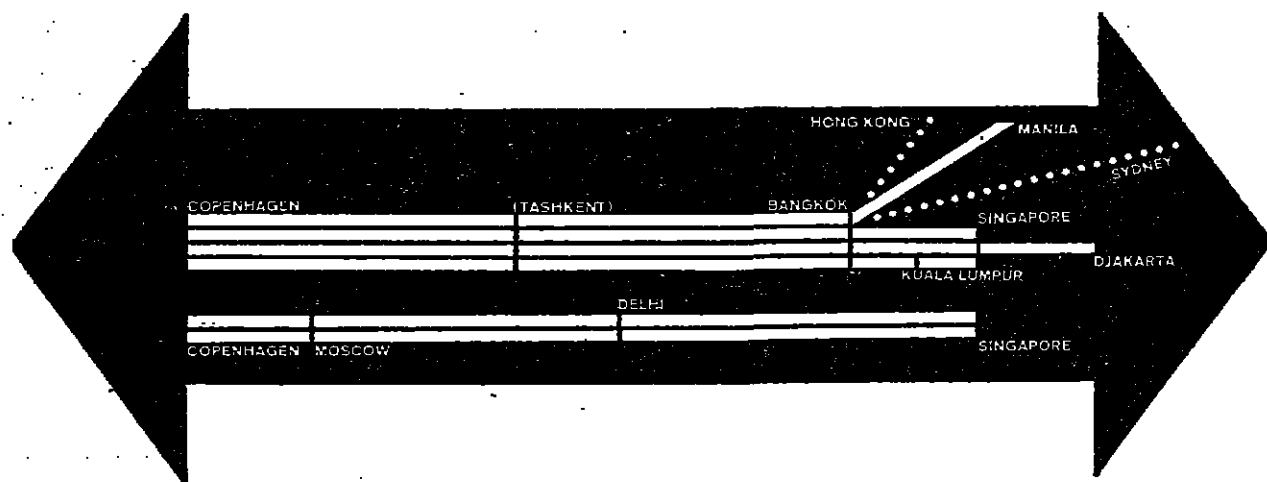
"We have Basque centers, pic- nics and social events. But when it comes to something deeper . . ." he threw his hands in the air in a gesture of despair.

Rev. Recalde said he did not agree with the ETA, whose methods and philosophy, he claimed, "are against everything that is Basque."

But, he reflected, "you don't make a revolution with roses."

Although Basques have risen to great prominence in South America, they have been slower to move ahead in the United States because of the isolation involved in sheep herding. Shepherders were particularly hard-hit during the depression of the 1930s and now Basques have moved into a wide range of businesses and professions in Boise and elsewhere throughout the Western United States. In Boise, they range from herders to police and firemen to bank vice-presidents. Experts estimate there are 50,000 to 100,000 persons with Basque back- grounds in the United States.

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Greece (air) E	\$ 717.00	\$2.50	Sweden (air) Sw.K.	147.00	76.00
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Iceland (air)	\$ 23.50	\$1.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	\$1.00
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## The Legislative Log-Jam

The people of the United States in Congress assembled are in a fine parliamentary mess. There are senators opposing the supersonic transport plane who voted for closure of debate on the SST because they oppose filibusters, and senators who want the SST but voted to permit a filibuster against it because they may want to filibuster themselves some day. The President is cracking the whip; some senators resent that. And others resent the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, needed and useful legislation is stalled, while the leaves of the calendar flip remorselessly closer to unavoidable adjournment.

There is enough blame in this situation to go around. The House has been efficient, but perhaps too much impressed with that efficiency. The Senate has been confused and over-sensitive about its dignity, which, under the circumstances, has become minimal. The administration wasted its prestige in fighting for conservative Supreme Court justices and compounded the error by trying to purge its senatorial critics during the recent campaign. And above all, the SST has taken on a kind of apocalyptic menace in the minds of its opponents that has made it a focal point for all the discontents of the waning congressional session.

There are grave doubts, and valid doubts, about the usefulness of this megatherium of the airlines. And there are equally valid arguments, in terms of the short-term and long-term health of the American aircraft industry, for pushing it at least to the

prototype stage. The present compromise, worked out by representatives of the House and of the Senate, will not cause the world to disintegrate in one massive sonic boom. But it will ease the serious problems confronting the American aerospace industry, and keep the United States in a bargaining position, if the world should decide eventually that SSTs are suitable for long-range commercial aviation.

There is, perhaps, a disturbing analogy with the development of the big battleship, which reached its peak in the Japanese *Musashi* and *Yamato*, and now has left only relics to roost quietly in mothballs. Alfred T. Mahan, the great exponent of sea-power, believed that there was an optimum size for battleships, which had been reached about the turn of the century. But his advice was ignored; along came the dreadnought, and the super-dreadnoughts that followed, and the ships got bigger and more heavily gunned, defying all attempts to curb their growth by treaty, until the plane, the submarine and—above all—the atomic bomb made them obsolete for the decisive role they once played.

The analogy is far from perfect, of course. There are ways, if the further growth in size and speed of commercial planes is manifestly uneconomic or dangerous, to check competition. But a filibuster in the Senate at the cost of sacrificing more important legislation is not the best of these ways. In fact, in the present context, it is a bad way.

## Vietnam Opening in Paris?

After two months of negativism, the Vietnamese Communists now have made a first cautious response to President Nixon's imaginative October offer to negotiate a standstill cease-fire, a political settlement and a timetable for American withdrawal. Their response, outlined at the last two sessions of the Paris peace talks, indicates several significant advances from previous positions. It warrants far more vigorous American probing than it appears to be receiving.

One advance is that North Vietnam's delegate, Xuan Thuy, is no longer insisting that the United States agree to complete withdrawal of its troops by June 30, 1971, as a pre-condition to negotiation of a settlement. He acknowledged last week for the first time that Washington would not accept preconditions. Instead, he indicated a willingness to discuss a deadline for American withdrawal and invited the United States to propose one that is "logical and reasonable."

Another shift, of uncertain significance, is in the Dec. 10 Viet Cong offer to effectuate a "cease-fire"—a word they have been chary of using in the past—with American forces "immediately after" the United States announces the agreed withdrawal date. Heretofore, the Communists have insisted that a political settlement must precede a "cease-fire," although they have said they would not attack American forces as they leave.

Finally, there have been two elliptical hints that international supervision might be accepted for the cease-fire and elections, as well as withdrawal of external forces.

The new Communist proposals resolve none of the important substantive issues that stand in the way of a settlement, such as tacit North Vietnamese withdrawal, the division of power among the major South Vietnamese factions and the nature of international supervision. Captured documents indicate that Hanoi warned its Southern cadres in advance that the proposals did not mean a cease-fire was imminent, and that hard fighting still lay ahead.

The Communists continue to insist, as heretofore, on forming a provisional coalition government with a new Saigon regime that excludes President Thieu, Vice-President Ky and Premier Khieu. But there is a hint that this issue can be taken up later and is no longer a pre-condition for negotiation of a cease-fire and withdrawal date for American forces.

President Nixon's proposal is to negotiate a standstill cease-fire first, followed by American withdrawal on an agreed timetable. The Communist proposal appears to be the converse of that: It proposes that a cease-fire go into effect "immediately after" agreement is reached on a deadline for American withdrawal.

But the complex conditions of an extended cease-fire would have to be negotiated in advance. Does this mean the Communists are prepared to negotiate simultaneously on the conditions of a cease-fire and the deadline for American withdrawal? If so, a way to initiate substantive private negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam may now exist for the first time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Cambodia's War

The going is getting tough for the two-month-old Republic of Cambodia. Washington is clearly concerned at the way things are shaping. Mr. Rogers has reaffirmed that American ground troops will not be committed. But the arrival of the dry season has sharpened the fighting, eased the supply problems of the Communist forces, and increased the pressure on Gen. Lon Nol's government. Cambodian republican zeal is not wearing out, but it is becoming a little battered.

For the present, all that the United States can do is to send in aid and hope Lon Nol does not fall. The indications are that he will not. But the best he can do is to improve his military position and to re-establish Phnom Penh's connections with the rest of the country. A prolonged state of war is the prospect.

—From the Guardian (London).

### An American Veto

America has vetoed the sale of big computers to Russia by the British firm, International Computers, Ltd. What is intolerable

about this is that we should be so vulnerable to U.S. pressure and so craven as to submit to it. Russia's war-making potential is not going to be increased by these commercial machines. But we may well lose a valuable market for advanced scientific equipment—for good. The way to avoid being treated as a humble dependent is to be strong and self-reliant. If that lesson is learned we will profit from our loss.

—From the Daily Express (London).

### Parody of Justice

We understand that France is ready, if the case arises, to inform the Madrid government that the execution of the Basques on trial in Burgos would give rise to indignation with serious consequences on this side of the Pyrenees.

In the eyes of the world, the military judges are carrying out with brutal cynicism a trial worthy of the Inquisition, a trial in which the accused—tortured, insulted and reduced to silence—are waiting at this very moment for the verdict. What is happening at Burgos is a staggering parody of justice.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1935

ST. PETERSBURG—There is no truth in the report that the concerted Powers in the Far Eastern Affair have issued an ultimatum ordering Japan to withdraw from Korea. There are now about 2,000 Japanese troops in Korea. There are largely engaged in keeping open the necessary means of communication. It may also be added that the report of the disorders in Korea are much exaggerated. The purpose is evident.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1920

WASHINGTON—Acute differences of opinion on immigration legislation have developed, as a result of which further legislation may be introduced regarding the barring of immigrants from this country. Senator Thomas Sterling announces that he will seek permanent, rather than makeshift legislation. He advocates creating a permanent commission which will have the power to admit only such aliens as the country needs.



## Nixon and Brezhnev

By James Reston

MOSCOW.—The gentlest thing that can be said about United States-Soviet relations at the end of the year is that they are not exactly bubbling with the Christmas spirit. The official attitude here toward Washington is now hard and critical. It is not hostile or menacing, but clearly there has been a marked change for the worse since the first of the year. The most obvious changes are that Leonid I. Brezhnev is now the central figure in the regime, and that Soviet officials are now openly and uniformly critical of President Nixon's conduct of American foreign policy.

Western diplomats in this capital do not blame the criticism of the President on the rise of Brezhnev, nor do they believe that Brezhnev has yet acquired the dominant position held by Khrushchev in the sixties, but they believe he has emerged above Kossygin as the man who equals, with strong support from the armed services, and that he is taking a sharp nationalistic line against the President.

The line of argument does not vary, even in its nuances, in the Foreign Ministry, the scholarly institutions, or the official newspaper offices. Its central theme, putting the point mildly, is that Nixon "is not a reliable man," but a politician who talks about wanting an "era of negotiation" but whose actions in North Vietnam, Cambodia, the Middle East and Cuba make serious negotiation very difficult.

### Expansion Policy

It is, of course, quite "natural" in the Soviet mind that the U.S.S.R. should embark on a vast submarine building program and expand its maritime activities along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and into the Indian Ocean, and nobody here even grunts that this should or could be a source of anxiety in the West. Incidentally, in only one session did officials differ in their estimate of the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations. At the beginning of an official luncheon, two officials remarked that Washington and Moscow were "back in the Cold War," but were put down by a higher official, who said this was a wrong estimate. The Soviet government, he insisted, was still looking for peaceful political settlements in the Middle East, the strategic arms talks in Helsinki, and elsewhere.

Despite this semantical disagreement, they all agreed on the following points:

1. President Nixon constantly confronted them with preconditions on negotiations. He did not want to deal with the subject at hand, but was asking them to demonstrate their good faith by making concessions on some other point. "Kissinger doctrine of linkage," they said, was unacceptable.

2. Nixon seemed to believe in "the diplomacy of surprise," as if he were trying to demonstrate to the Moscow government that he could act boldly and suddenly. But these quick moves into Cambodia, and verbal threats on American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, only convinced the Soviet government that it was hard to make agreements with such an "unpredictable man."

3. Finally, since September, the President seemed to be leading an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign by blaming Moscow for building a submarine base in Cuba, which they said they were not doing, and for breaking an agreement about the missiles in Egypt, to which they were not a party. Why hadn't Kissinger—who seems to be the new devil in their mind—got in touch with Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, before launching this campaign, they asked?

### A Fact to Face

This, then, is the official Soviet thesis, and the fact that it is being put forward with such passion is a fact that has to be recognized, even if you reject it as invalid. For the Soviet government is now drafting its new five-year plan after a year of delay and some suggestions of uncertainty, and it seems to be doing this on the basis of the above assumptions.

A visitor gets the impression here that the Soviet government is reasonably well satisfied with the way things have gone for Moscow in the last year or so, that it has stabilized the situation on its Chinese frontier and on its western frontiers, and is now convinced

that it can get the foreign trade and computer technology it needs from Japan, Germany and other Western countries without making general agreements with an American government it cannot quite fathom.

It is hard to tell whether Soviet officials are genuinely concerned about Nixon's "sudden diplomacy," or whether they are using the "linkage" argument and what they call "the President's unpredictability" as an excuse for keeping "the American bogey" now that their relations with China and West Germany are better.

U.S. officials here are inclined to believe that the official theme is more a propaganda line than a serious conviction or genuine anxiety that Nixon is reverting to his old anti-Communist policies. Maybe there is a little of both in their present posture, for they have always mistrusted Nixon, wouldn't see him when he came here when he was out of office, thought he would not be nominated or elected, and now say his present actions justify their old doubts and suspicions.

There is no evidence, however, that they are trying very hard to understand what is in back of Nixon's actions. Their ambassador in Washington has easy access to the White House, but Jacob Beam, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, has never been received by Brezhnev, and has little opportunity here—even before Moscow and Washington make the critical judgments about defense expenditure in the coming budgets—to talk out the misunderstandings that have arisen in the last 12 months.

The odd paradox and ambiguity here is that Soviet officials seem very confident about their ability to handle the conflicts of a divided world, but not at all confident about reaching out with the U.S. to create a new and more dependable world order. They clearly don't want war with the U.S., and are prepared to talk about an accommodation on arms control and a political settlement in the Middle East. But they have nothing to

say about the coming age, no wider vision of a more unified world community, not even any interest in philosophic discussion of a future beyond the nationalistic and ideological struggles of the present. They know all of the arguments of the past. They can give you place and date of every anti-Communist statement Nixon ever made, but they dismiss his later suggestions of compromise as tactical maneuvers for domestic political purposes.

In short, they seem to be comfortable with the divided world as it is—convinced they can deal with dissent at home and that maybe we can't, convinced that they can deal with their allies and that maybe we can't deal with ours. No doubt they want "peace on earth," but the Christmas ideal of "good will among men" seems here, in this bleak society, something beyond reality and certainly beyond serious negotiation.

London.—Soviet policy is "using the Chinese threat" of aggression as a diplomatic trump "not in order to buy a rapprochement with the West at the cost of concessions but to convince the West that they (the Russians) deserve concessions by virtue of their special position."

Arguments of the type "We are defending the whole civilized world by standing firm on our eastern frontier; you ought therefore to show understanding toward us, especially in Europe" were often heard from semi-official Soviet sources in 1969.

This conclusion is part of a thoughtful analysis of the triangular U.S.-Soviet-Chinese relationship which will be made public this week by the Atlantic Institute, an international research group headed by retired U.S. ambassador

John Tuthill. The analysis was prepared by Michel Tatu, a highly regarded French analyst of Communist affairs.

Tatu believes Moscow is using Peking to extract concessions from the West. He finds the existence of a strong China, not yet rated as a superpower, has paradoxical influence on the S.A.L.T. arms limitation talks between Soviet and American negotiators.

Effect on Arms Race  
"The emergence of a third party impels the two superpowers to seek agreement with each other, but also," writes Tatu, "to step up their respective armaments. Pursuing the argument to its full extent, any agreement involving parity between Washington and Moscow, even at a very high ceiling, would be impossible to achieve, because the Chinese potential would increase in relative importance year by year as it came closer to the ceiling."

"The Russians and Americans must choose: Either they want to maintain their quasi-monopoly at all costs and keep the Chinese at a distance, and for this purpose they must keep up the arms race; or else they can come to an understanding which will limit their defense costs and risk vis-a-vis each other, shutting their eyes to the Chinese factor; but then they must be prepared to see China play an increasing part in the strategic equation and one day upset their calculations."

Tatu believes the curious triangle of mutually suspicious powers tends to prevent major conflict but does nothing to encourage détente. In other words it produces neither war nor peace.

It is partly in order to outface China, he argues, "that the Soviet Union has developed its military potential in the last few years, deploying its fleet in distant waters and particularly the Indian Ocean, to the alarm of the Western powers as well. Again, the danger of China

### A Vietnam Truce

One can believe the government of North Vietnam has a hard time explaining to its population the reason why it did not accept the American offer of a joint Teutonic Year truce. The North Vietnamese have also known peace after Dien Bien Phu and I suppose the silent majority in North Vietnam desires peace no less than the silent majority in South Vietnam, and must prefer peace to a victory militarily impossible for everybody concerned, or a war which already claims an intolerable toll.

Dr. NGUYEN XUAN CHANH, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Man and Myth  
If literate people are prone to myths, as Joseph B. Schuyler suggests in his very literate letter of Dec. 9, I wonder if he is aware of the great number of myths that he and the Pope are promulgating. There is the myth that birth control promotes sexual license, although it does take away the necessity of rearing the wild oats one has sown and is much more effective than praying for crop failure. There is the myth that man, possessing good reproductive capacity and lacking natural enemies, can reverse the population explosion armed only with "rational control." The greatest myth of all, however, is that after man has bred himself out of living space, raw materials and food, he can expect God to get him out of it. Deus ex Machina.

STEPHEN JON MOERIS, Copenhagen.

## The New (Old) Vietnam Formul

## Fly Now, Pay Later

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Ticky statements from the White House and Pentagon combine with recent bombing raids to make it seem that there is a new way out of Vietnam: the exit through air power.

But close inspection shows that it is still the same old Vietnam. So much so that what the President is now doing is just painting himself into an old corner.

Withdrawal of American troops, in line with the Nixon Doctrine and a new "quarantine" doctrine, remains the basic element in the policy. Probably Mr. Nixon will have all American ground forces out of Vietnam by the 1972 elections.

He wants to keep a residual force at a level of about 100,000 American troops. These troops are to be engaged chiefly in air operations. They will fly close-support missions for the forces of friendly governments. They will be available to bomb North Vietnam. They are thus supposed to cover the American withdrawal, and to keep intact the non-Communist regimes of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

At first glance that recipe looks very inviting. Hardly anybody in this country is going to oppose a policy which guarantees Southeast Asia at the mere cost of a few bombing strikes. And that is one of the reasons the program for aid to Cambodia went through the Senate by the lopsided majority of 72-22 last week.

### Weaknesses Detectable

But a closer look reveals that the exit through air power is full of weaknesses. For one thing, there is the attitude of the North Vietnamese themselves. In recent conversations with visiting foreigners they have indicated that they are perfectly prepared to absorb a new dose of American bombing rather than abandon efforts in the South. The threat of devastation from the air, in short, is not going to make Hanoi do doggo.

Additionally, there is the past

record of air action. Bombs do not conclusively interdict movement of men and supplies in Viet Nam or Korea. The intensification of 1967 through 1968, stemming the flow of supplies to the South, were accompanied by an increase in traffic. So, or no bombing, Hanoi expected to keep a force in being as a threat to Vietnam.

Then there is the impact power on the local political situation. Strategic bombing and support are hell on civilian and farm areas destroyed, created by the thousand local governments, weak, with, are even further weakened. Finally there are the consequences. Extensive North Vietnam trigger ties to the United States among such allies as Brunei, Saudi Arabia, and to the resistance of its social. Hence the recent war in Moscow against resumed. And with such strong international pressures coming to bear, doubtful how long America support a full resumption of bombing.

So what looks like a new turn out to lead back to of familiar ground. It is sent really tries to follow power. Exit formula. he himself a year or two b where President Johnson 1964.

There will be a small nerable force of American man. The other side will ing up its troop strength ing powerfully from withi be a question of letting go down the drain or in on a massive scale in Nobody knows which i Nixon would choose. M would evaluate the war as the fashion of President. More likely, he would be and then allow the po disintegrate. But neither is very good. How muc it would be to alter the ing stances in Paris and a agreed settlement with H

## The Unholy Non-Alliance

By C. L. Sulzberger

John Tuthill. The analysis was prepared by Michel Tatu, a highly regarded French analyst of Communist affairs.

Tatu believes Moscow is using Peking to extract concessions from the West. He finds the existence of a strong China, not yet rated as a superpower, has paradoxical influence on the S.A.L.T. arms limitation talks between Soviet and American negotiators.

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It is partly in order to outface China, he argues, "that the Soviet Union has developed its military potential in the last few years, deploying its fleet in distant waters and particularly the Indian Ocean, to the alarm of the Western powers as well. Again, the danger of China

expansion has contributed to the American involvement in Southeast Asia and it presence there.

"We have seen that Congress in the field of strategic arms is likely to make the American and the Chinese their own enemies, creating the violence of Peking's perils propaganda and presence in the Tbi would, if continued and it oblige Moscow to exert g-forts in that area."

### They've Never F

Tatu draws comparison Russian views of Arme China, pointing out U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. geographical positions, creating the violence of Peking's perils propaganda and presence in the Tbi would, if continued and it oblige Moscow to exert g-forts in that area."

He observes that while open society is at a disadvantage because it has from Moscow, Russia is the same disadvantage "the hermetic character" political life."

As Tatu sees it, Moscow going to cease pursuing benefits in the West t China. On the contrary analysis "throws a grea doubt on the theory, wh widespread, that Mosco tures to the West reflex to 'safeguard its rear' o of the threat from Chin



[illegible]



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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

### Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

### Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
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### Convertible Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
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AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

### International Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

### U.S. Government Bonds

Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
AmT&T 3 1/2s 77	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 78	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 79	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 80	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 81	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 82	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 83	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 84	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 85	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 86	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 87	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 88	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 89	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 90	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 91	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 92	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 93	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 94	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 95	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 96	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 97	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 98	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 99	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4
AmT&T 3 1/2s 00	251	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1/4

### Foreign Government Bonds

IndAuto 8674	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8675	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8676	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8677	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8678	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8679	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8680	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8681	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8682	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8683	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8684	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8685	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8686	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8687	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8688	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8689	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8690	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8691	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8692	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8693	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8694	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8695	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8696	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8697	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8698	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8699	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8700	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8701	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8702	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8703	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8704	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8705	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8706	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8707	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8708	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8709	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8710	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8711	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8712	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8713	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8714	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8715	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8716	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8717	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8718	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8719	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8720	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8722	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8723	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8724	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8725	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8726	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8729	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8730	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8731	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8732	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8733	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8734	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8735	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8737	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8748	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8750	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8752	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8755	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8756	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8757	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8758	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8759	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8760	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8761	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8762	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8763	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8764	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8765	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8766	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8767	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8768	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8770	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8771	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8772	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8773	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8774	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8775	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8778	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8788	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8789	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8790	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8794	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8801	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8804	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8808	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8809	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8810	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8840	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8842	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8843	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8844	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8845	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8846	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8847	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8848	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8849	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8850	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8851	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8852	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8853	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8854	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8855	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8856	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8857	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8858	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8859	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8861	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8862	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8863	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8870	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8873	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8874	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8875	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8876	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8877	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8879	132	40	40	10134	
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IndAuto 8895	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8896	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8897	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8898	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8899	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8900	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8901	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8902	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8903	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8904	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8905	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8906	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8907	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8908	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8909	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8910	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto 8911	132	40	40	10134	
IndAuto					



## IOS and Gramco Break Off Talks

have said that "IOS is interested."

Mr. Salinger said that Gramco would "survive without this deal" but added that the failure to reach an accord was "not a good omen for the fund industry."

The original merger was viewed by both sides as an effort to restore investor confidence in the financially-ailing industry.

**FIRST WORLD CORP.**  
(O-T-C, U.S.A.)

Friday, December 18, 1970  
Bid: 6 3/8 Asked: 6 5/8

**FIRST WORLD CORP.**  
"The International Land Bank"  
743 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

**300 HA. AT HIGHWAY CROSSROADS**

**SIXTY KMS. NORTHEAST OF ROME**, to be developed into a touristic industrial residential/countryside area, amidst beautiful surroundings, entirely crossed by the "autostrada", very close to industrial centers, mainly financed by CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO is available for preliminary discussion at

**Dollars 1,650,000**

*Inquiries from established well capitalized organizations to be addressed to:*

**Dr. U. E. AVERNI,**  
**33 Viale Liegi - 00188 ROME - ITALY.**

**IP**

**ment Properties International, Limited**

Quarterly dividend for its Class A Shares in 1970 at US \$0.20  
Company has declared the fourth quarterly dividend of US \$0.20  
January 21, 1971 to shareholders of record on December 31, 1970.

**Coupons No. 4 of Bearer Share Warrants**

Bank N.Y., Keizersgracht 452, Amsterdam, Holland, at Orbis Bank  
1000 Munich 22, Germany and at Banque Internationale à Luxem-  
bourg S.A., 2 boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

and fund will trade ex-dividend in principal markets commencing  
December 28, 1970.

Quarterly dividend of US \$0.20 was payable on October 21, 1970  
Shareholders of record on September 30, 1970.

**Summary:**

**are (at) Number One---**

**Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004**

**are: Dawknern New York**

**W. K. Dawkins & Sullivan**

**American and other principal Stock Exchanges**

**Gare □ Lausanne, Switzerland**

**Telephone: 239751**

**day -**

**number for**

**anover Limited**

**merchant bank.**

**London. W1Y 2DS**

**er: 28339**

**Manlimited**

**phone number:**

**1 7581**



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55			56				57				58
60							61				
62				63					64		
65					66				67		



# Giants Routed by Rams, 31-3; Miss Playoffs as Cowboys Win

YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Rams had to wait for the result of the San Francisco-Oakland game to find out if they made the playoffs. A San Francisco loss to Oakland would give the Rams a playoff berth at Minnesota next Sunday. But San Francisco would claim that berth by beating the Raiders.

The Rams had to wait for the result of the San Francisco-Oakland game to find out if they made the playoffs. A San Francisco loss to Oakland would give the Rams a playoff berth at Minnesota next Sunday. But San Francisco would claim that berth by beating the Raiders.

The Giants' loss knocked them out of the playoffs as Dallas routed Houston, 52-10, to win the Eastern Division of the NFC and thus a playoff spot.

The Rams' win finished the regular season with a 9-4-1 record in the NFC West, fell behind 3-0 early in the game but then exploded for three touchdowns in a ten-minute surge midway in the first half to wrap up the game.

## Lions Top Packers; Dolphins Beat Bills

## Detroit and Miami Win Berths

OIT, Dec. 20 (AP)—Lem returned a pass interception for a touchdown, 25 yards, to set up a field goal by Errol the first quarter moments after the Packers' first score.

The Dolphins marched 73 yards with the opening kickoff, spurred by a 36-yard screen pass to right end Marv Fleming. Jim Kwik cracked over from the four for the first of his three touchdowns to make it 7-0.

The Dolphins marched 73 yards with the opening kickoff, spurred by a 36-yard screen pass to right end Marv Fleming. Jim Kwik cracked over from the four for the first of his three touchdowns to make it 7-0.

## Bengals Roar Home

INATL, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Paul Brown's Cincinnati Bengals roared to a 38-0 victory over the Houston Oilers in the opening round of the American Football League playoffs.

The Bengals roared to a 38-0 victory over the Houston Oilers in the opening round of the American Football League playoffs. Paul Brown's Cincinnati Bengals roared to a 38-0 victory over the Houston Oilers in the opening round of the American Football League playoffs.

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## Scoreboard

ATLANTA—At Atlanta, the Atlanta Falcons defeated the New York Jets 27-10 in the opening round of the National Football League playoffs.

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## owski Got \$200,000 for Halting '67 Suit

AND, Dec. 20 (AP)—Washington quarterback Earl Morrall was paid \$200,000 for his role in halting a lawsuit filed by the NFL in 1967.

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Washington quarterback Earl Morrall was paid \$200,000 for his role in halting a lawsuit filed by the NFL in 1967. Morrall was paid \$200,000 for his role in halting a lawsuit filed by the NFL in 1967.



WINNING SLANT—Karl Cordin of Austria makes move on 'Compression' Bend on way to taking downhill race at Val d'Isere, France.

## Miss Mir Triumphs Cordin of Austria Takes Cup Downhill

By Michael Katz

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Karl Cordin averaged 57 miles an hour today on a pair of skis and showed why he is ranked the top downhill skier in the world.

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Karl Cordin averaged 57 miles an hour today on a pair of skis and showed why he is ranked the top downhill skier in the world.

## Boilermakers Upset Host In Kentucky Invitation

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Kentucky, ranked fourth in the country with a 5-0 record, looked like a shoe-in to win its own Kentucky invitation tournament on Saturday.

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## Georgia Tech Tops Texas Tech In Sun Bowl

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Georgia Tech stopped Texas Tech's vaunted running attack and made its first visit to the Sun Bowl a success, defeating the Red Raiders yesterday, 17-0.

Georgia Tech stopped Texas Tech's vaunted running attack and made its first visit to the Sun Bowl a success, defeating the Red Raiders yesterday, 17-0. Georgia Tech stopped Texas Tech's vaunted running attack and made its first visit to the Sun Bowl a success, defeating the Red Raiders yesterday, 17-0.

## West Scores 20,000th Point

ATLANTA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Jerry West, Los Angeles Laker superstar, last night became the fifth player in National Basketball Association history to reach the 20,000-point mark for a career.

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## Friday, Saturday College Basketball

FRIDAY  
Rutgers (Newark) 82, Kings Point 78.  
Toussaint 82, Alabama 75.

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## And Louisville, Long Beach Tie In Pasadena Bowl

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## Tournaments

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## Observer

## Capital Clock Rindown

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The Commerce Department's famous population clock now has a companion in the new GNP clock that was installed the other day in the lobby of the department's building down near the Washington Monument.

The population clock renders up-to-the-minute reports on how many of us there are, while the GNP clock ticks off the second-by-second increase in our gross national product. (Gross national product is a statistic which suggests a country's relative richness; the United States, according to the GNP clock, is very rich.)

At Commerce, a man walking into the lobby can tell at a glance precisely how many Americans there are and what their richness index is at that very moment. This may be the only building in Washington in which a man can learn anything whatsoever without first having to get red in the face, wait for six hours and persuade eight people that he is related to a congressman.

Clearly, the government is on to a good idea with its clock program. Let there be more clocks. Let there be clocks in every government lobby in town, from the White House to the Democratic National Committee.

The Democratic National Committee confronts us with a simpler clock problem than the White House. What else could possibly suit the national committee's lobby half so appropriately as a Herbert Hoover clock, clicking off up-to-the-second readings on the number of warnings Democrats have issued against Hoover since 1948, when the number hit one trillion.

A few other lobbies are equally easy to prescribe for. The State Department, for example, should obviously have an idea clock, on which would be registered, in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years and decades, the length of time required for a single idea to penetrate the department and arrive at top management on the seventh floor.

The lobby of the Federal Communications Commission, just as obviously requires a Lucy clock, ticking off second-by-second the number of returns that have appeared on television from the birth of wrestling to the present instant.

But the Pentagon, ah, the Pentagon! How many clocks is it entitled to in that vast labyrinthine lobby where a waiting bombseeker may run his hand under the sofa cushion

and pull out a billion-dollar cost overrun that slipped forgotten from somebody's pocket weeks ago?

A turned-corner clock would be *de rigueur*, of course, to notify the casual passer-through how many times the corner has been turned in Vietnam up to the present moment. This would not be just an ordinary turned-corner clock, like the population clock, or the Herbert Hoover clock or the Lucy clock.

This, after all, would be a clock essential to the national security. It would have to be able to survive a thermonuclear first strike by an enemy power and strike back by telling us with complete accuracy how many times the corner has been turned since the thermonuclear holocaust. It would be budgeted at \$3 billion, with a \$600 million cost overrun. If work on other clocks must be delayed to give it top priority, so be it.

The Atomic Energy Commission? Everybody knows what kind of clock belongs in that lobby. Let us not think about it. Let us think of the lobby of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the agency which grants federal approval for the ways railroads are run, no matter how badly they are run. For the ICC's lobby, the solution is obvious: A grandfather's clock.

The Federal Highway Administration is marvelously suited for a burial clock. This would give an up-to-the-second accounting of the number of square miles of America remaining to be covered with asphalt before the last worm is sealed in forever.

For the Republican National Committee's lobby, why not a gigantic Spiro Agnew wrist-watch clock that would render an exact count of how many of the newly born Americans listed on the Commerce Department's population clock would be raised according to Dr. Spock's "Baby and Child Care."

The score-keeper clock would seem pointless in the lobby of the Capitol. No one, after all, really wants an up-to-the-second accounting of how many things Congress has not done all day, or all session. The best idea would be a huge and exceedingly noisy alarm clock, set to go off every ten minutes. With this, a few committee chairmen might at last be kept awake.

A presidential commission will probably be needed to suggest a clock appropriate for the White House lobby, and no one would want to anticipate its recommendation. A timid suggestion may be in order, however. Why not a clock giving the up-to-the-moment score of presidential commissions whose findings the President has disagreed with?

## Traces of Ancient Culture Discovered in Iran

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Dec. 20 (NTT).—American and Iranian archaeologists are gradually piecing together a picture of a previously unknown civilization in southeast Iran that probably flourished about 3,500 B.C.

The civilization was uncovered by a team led by C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky of Harvard in an ancient mound named Tepe Yahya, which was discovered in the remote and rugged Soghan Valley, about 60 miles inland from the Persian Gulf, in 1957.

The site lies equidistant from ancient Mesopotamia, 600 miles to the west in present-day Iraq, and the Indus Valley, 600 miles to the east in Pakistan, and appears to establish trade links for the first time between these two civilizations.

The civilization, which apparently existed about 1,000 years earlier than organized settlements had been thought to exist in the area, is stimulating wide comment by archaeologists throughout the world.

There have been four seasons of digging at Tepe Yahya. The excavations are a joint endeavor of Harvard's Peabody Museum, the Iranian Archaeological Service, and the American School of Prehistoric Research.

The chief find was an administrative building containing writing tablets recording financial transactions, seals, pottery and other artifacts. These objects suggest that the settlement was on the verge of urbanization at about the same time that Mesopotamia and other cultures to the west were also organizing.

The transition from nomadic village life to fully literate city-like culture is generally thought to have been completed by 2900 to 2700 B.C. In the past, many experts have held that urbanization started in Mesopotamia and spread elsewhere.

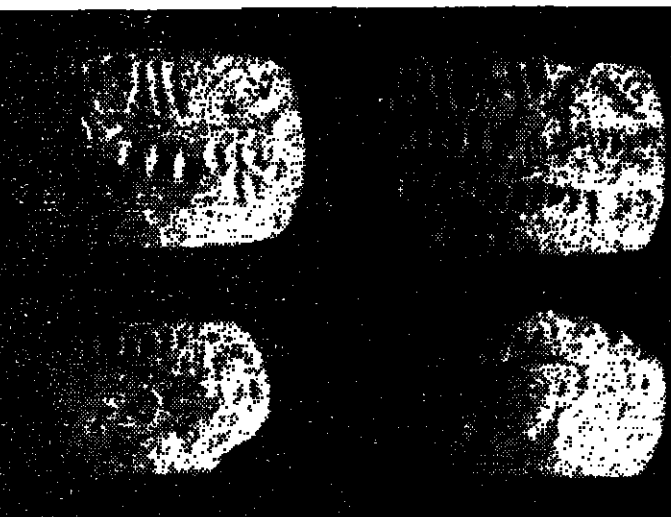
However, in an interview at Harvard, Dr. Lamberg-Karlovsky said that the discovery suggested that urbanization was "multi-linear," originating simultaneously in widely separated areas.

The settlement at Tepe Yahya has been described as "proto-Elamite," meaning that it was an early version of a culture that developed into the Kingdom of Elam, hundreds of miles to the west on the Euphrates River at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Tepe Yahya was found almost by accident as the Harvard team lumbered in Land Rovers through the roadless mountains of southeastern Iran asking villagers for clues. Prof. Lamberg-Karlovsky said that he picked the area because it was directly between Mesopotamia and the Indus and, if there were early contacts between the cultures, this would have occurred along the route.

In fact, texts from 2,500 B.C. found in the area of Mesopotamia called Sumer speak of trade with three places called Dilmun, Magan and Meluhha. Dilmun has been identified as the Persian Gulf island of Bahrain, Meluhha as the Indus Valley and Magan as the north coast of the Persian Gulf.

## U.S. Experts Believe Town Linked Indus and Mesopotamian Valleys



Tablets unearthed at Tepe Yahya, Iran.

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Dr. Lamberg-Karlovsky speculates that Tepe Yahya, which is not far from the coast, is Magan.

The archaeologists have begun to piece together a picture of the settlement's way of life.

Sophisticated Culture

It appears to have been a fairly sophisticated culture. The existence of a large mud-brick administrative building, apparently run by an important person who controlled the peasants and trade, is evidence of considerable organization.

The area in which the people lived remains to be explored. Until then, it is not possible to guess the population reliably. But the site appears to have been a kind of trading center. Objects found in the administrative building have been linked to Mesopotamia and to a lesser degree the Indus Valley.

One of the rooms of the building was excavated to the floor and the material recovered included six clay tablets with writing on them, 84 blank tablets, storage jars, bowls and cylinder sealings for jars.

## As Concorde Flies Faster Boom Complaints Multiply

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Concorde's sonic boom has echoed on Britain's west coast ten times this year. So far there are 578 complaints and 232 claims for damages.

Yesterday Concorde-002, the British prototype, flew higher and faster than ever before.

In a test run over the North Sea, it reached an altitude of 54,000 feet and a speed of Mach 2.03—more than twice the speed of sound—or about 1,300 miles an hour.

The test was No. 29 in the current British series, which has been systematically increasing flight speed.

Concorde-001, the French prototype, flew at Mach 2 for the first time on Dec. 12.

The supersonic plane being tested by its French and British builders is similar to the supersonic transport proposed in the United States.

A commission of the British Ministry of Aviation and Supply grapples with claims ranging from the equivalent of 66 cents to \$1,692. It turns down only a few.

"If a claim is genuine, there is no limit on the amount we

will pay," said a spokesman. "We have no special budget to meet the costs."

A farmer once got 66 cents for a pot of glue with which he put back some wall tiles shaken loose when the drop-nosed Concorde roared down "Boom Alley" along Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.

Another man asked \$87.20 for a cracked ceiling. The claim is being processed.

A Welsh farmer reported that his cow, startled by the boom, had a miscarriage. A Cornish woman said her elderly father was rendered "shuddering and speechless." A woman in St. Ives said her electric heater was toppled over.

Whatever the complaint, the commission acknowledges it, first by mail and, if it materializes into a claim or appears to justify examination, by the nearest or most easily available government employee. The commission operates roughly like an insurance company, without the network of claim agents.

The commission did not investigate the demand for tile glue.

"As long as the claimant puts forward a reasonable case and accurately pinpoints the time and place of the incident, he stands a good chance of having his claim met," the spokesman said.

The government has paid \$13.20 thus far.

## PEOPLE: A Confrontation At Salem West

High school English teacher Ann Stewart, accused of telling her students she is a witch and instructing them in the black arts, has been suspended by the Board of Education of Flowing Wells High School in Tucson, Ariz., at least until February, when a committee of her fellow teachers will recommend final disposition of her case. Mrs. Stewart, who has been teaching at the school 11 years and has refused to comment on advice of her lawyer, has been charged by District Superintendent Martin Yoder on five counts, including "teaching about witchcraft and stating that you are a witch in such a way that it affects students psychologically." She is also accused of insubordination, causing mental stress for other teachers, being a poor influence on students and "discussing things outside the curriculum to the detriment of curriculum materials."



Walter J. Hickel

Since being fired from the cabinet, Walter J. Hickel has been besieged to write a book by nearly every major American publisher. Those of them who want the former Secretary of the Interior to write about his troubles with the administration, however, are waiting their turn, since sources close to Hickel say that the theme he has in mind is "What America Needs." In addition to the publishers, reports Maxine Cheshire of The Washington Post, one newspaper has asked Hickel to write a weekly column. "We'll pay you more than we pay [our conservative columnist] Bill Buckley," the syndicate spokesman said. "Hell," replied Hickel, "I should think you would. He's just a guy who ran for mayor of New York and got beat."

Italian actress Gina Lollobrigida has announced she is seeking a divorce under Italy's new law. "I'm one of the many Italian spouses who found themselves bound by wedlock in Italy even if their foreign husband had got a divorce abroad," said Miss Lollobrigida, 43, in Rome. The actress had earlier applied to the Vatican's Sacred Rota Tribunal for annulment of her church marriage to Mikko Skofic—father of her 12-year-old son—but got nowhere with her case. Skofic, meanwhile, won a divorce in an Austrian court and in January, 1969, married Austrian soprano Ute von Aichbichler in Scotland.

A spontaneous cheer was raised by a group of teen-agers at the close of an unusual ordination at Trinity Episcopal Church in Moorestown, N.J., a cheer for Colin Kelly 3d, who has worked as deacon at Trinity since May. Father Kelly's activities as deacon centered mainly about the young, most of whom knew him only as a sympathetic clergyman rather than the son of Capt. Colin Kelly Jr., America's first hero of World War II. When Colin 3d was 19 months old, Capt. Kelly died in a flaming crash.

Arabella Churchill, 31, daughter of the late Randolph Churchill, has been named queen of the Azalea Festival at Norfolk, Va., which honors NATO Alliance. Miss Churchill, who does public relations for the British Leprosy Relief Society (LEPRA), will tour U.S. seeking support for LEPRA's work after her return on April 20-25. One previous queen has been from Britain, Lady Carey Coe, daughter of the fifth Earl of Leicester, reigned in 1957. T. Nixon and both of Lyr Johnson's daughters are past queens.

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of his bomber after he destroyed a Japanese battleship on Dec. 9, 1941, two days after Pearl Harbor. The captain was posthumously awarded the D by President Roosevelt, wrote the now-famous "Let to the President of the United States" in 1956, asking if young Kelly be considered that time for appointment West Point. Colin 3d went to the Point, but on own, taking the exams and clinching a nomination from President Eisenhower. After graduation, he became a captain in the tank corps, and in 1961 took a five-year leave of absence to enter the Div School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Father Kelly will serve 10 more years at Trinity before becoming a U.S. Army chaplain.

Every two weeks, Ray Laing and his staff serve the 50 of Washington \$27.35 in pa clips, Lansing, chief cashier the Department of Revenue Olympia, Wash., reports t every morning the departm receives thousands of paper c in the mail, attaching cle to cash returns. All the c now go into wastepaper bas which take two weeks fill for recycling by the de partment. "We give our field a coffee-can full," says Laing. "They send them back t their reports," and get t back again a fortnight l Lansing has checked the c tents of a No. 4 wastebak presumably on company tin and found that it will l 46,360 paper clips. At six c per hundred, that's \$27.35.

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